

*БАТАНОВА, А. В.*  
 USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8  
 Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26152

Author : L.R. Batanova, A.V. Novoselova

Title : Study of System  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{BeF}_4 - \text{NH}_4\text{MnF}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Orig Pub : Zh. Ikhimii, 1956, 26, No 7, 1827-1830

Abstract : The solubility in the system  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{BeF}_4$  (I) -  $\text{NH}_4\text{MnF}_3$  (II) -  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was studied at  $25 \pm 0.1^\circ$ . The solubility of I in water is 32.3%. The dissolution of II in water is accompanied by a slow decomposition. No decomposition of II was observed in solutions containing I. No new compounds and solid solutions were found in the system; the bottom phases are I and II. The solution saturated with respect to both the salts contains (in % by weight) 19.31 of  $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ , 12.31 of  $\text{BeF}_3$  and 0.26 of  $\text{MnF}_2$ . The obtained data can be applied to the determination of conditions of separation of fluorine compounds of Be and Mn.

Card : 1/1

BATSANOVA, L.R.  
SIMANOV, Yu.P.; BATSANOVA, L.R.; KOVRA, L.M.

X-ray analysis of binary fluorides of bivalent manganese. Zhur.  
neorg. khim. 2 10:2410-2415 0 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Manganese fluorides--Spectra)

15.2120  
5(1), 5(2)

67036

## AUTHORS:

Batganova, L.R., Novoselova, A.V.

SOV/153-2-5-20/31

## TITLE:

On the Glass-like Beryllium Fluoride and Several Glass Types  
Based on It

## PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 751-754 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

In the state diagrams of systems containing beryllium fluoride, some ranges are known within the limits of which the melts harden like glass when cooling (Refs 1-5). The authors investigated the optical properties of several types of glass of beryllium fluoride. The pure glass type of beryllium fluoride was compared in a chemical and optical respect with the above types of glass. A platinum crucible was used for melting which was placed into a closed steel- or quartz container. At a high temperature (1,000°C) a glass is formed which has a higher degree of transparency, and is free of air bubbles. The authors also prepared glasses by addition of magnesium-, calcium-, strontium-, barium- and aluminum fluorides. They did not succeed in producing glass without the addition of potassium fluoride. The glass formation succeeds when a sufficient quantity of  $\text{BeF}_2$  (at least 45% by

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Several Glass Types Based on It

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weight) are added. One may start from a mixture of fluorides as well as from fluorine beryllates, i.e. from  $K_2BeF_4$ ,  $KBeF_3$  or  $(NH_4)_2BeF_2$ , mixed with fluorides of other metals. Glass containing beryllium and potassium fluoride can also be molten in an open dish. If keeping these glass types in open air for a longer period, a thin dull film forms. Both the glass-like  $BeF_2$  and glass types containing only  $BeF_2$  and  $KF$  are very unstable, and become rapidly dull in open air. The hygroscopy of these glass types can be considerably reduced by the addition of fluorides of bivalent metals. The forming of the dull film can be prevented by storing in a dry place and by using rubber gloves. The film can also be ground off. Figure 1 shows the light permeability curves in the ultraviolet range (wave length 220-320  $m\mu$ ).  $BeF_2$  glass is impermeable to short waves (220-230  $m\mu$ ). It becomes more permeable with increasing wave length. The remaining glass types are permeable in the whole 220-320  $m\mu$  range.  $BeF_2$  glass is permeable in the whole infrared range up to 5.5  $\mu$  (Fig 2, Curve 1) and has its minimum

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light permeability at  $2.8\mu$ . It is impermeable between  $5.5$  and  $15\mu$ . The permeability curves of the glass types of three components are similar to the curve of  $\text{BeF}_2$ . The table (p 753) contains the refractive indices of the glass types examined. The last-mentioned measurements were carried out by Ye.P. Markin and V.P. Cheremisinov, staff members of the Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute of the AS USSR). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova;  
Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow State University imeni  
M.V. Lomonosov; Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

Card 3/3

NOVOSELOVA, A.V., BATSANOVA, L.R.

Reaction of sphere (titanite) with sodium fluosilicate. Izv. Sib.  
otd. AN SSSR no.8:142-143 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Sodium fluosilicate) (Titanite)

BATSANOVA, L.R.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.N.

Optical properties of fluorides of rare earth metals of the cerium group. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.2:115-118 '62.

(MIRA 16:10)

1, Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 13010-63

ENP(q)/ENT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3002905

8/0289/63/000/001/0083/0090

AUTHOR: Batsanova, L. R.

TITLE: Crystallo-chemical investigations of the rare-earth fluorides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 83-90

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, x-rays, ammonium lanthanide fluoride, La, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Ho, Er, Yb, Y, trifluoride, optical anisotropism

ABSTRACT: The composition was investigated, and IR spectra and x-rays were obtained of the ammonium lanthanide fluorides: La, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb, and Y. The crystallo-chemical properties of the rare earth metal (La, Nd, Gd, Dy, Er, Yb) trifluorides, obtained by decomposition of mixtures of fluorides at 600 degrees, were compared with properties of these compounds subjected to high temperature treatment - 1000-1300 degrees in vacuum. The density and refractive index increased on heating; x-rays were the same - there was no change in metal content. Temperature increase caused the appearance or intensification (in the case of Sm, Eu, Gd, and Dy trifluorides) of optical anisotropism, and decreased the intensity of the absorption bands, corresponding to the In-F band, in the IR range.

Association: Inst. of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Dept. AN SSSR

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S/192/63/004/001/001/003  
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Batsanova, L.R., Grigor'yeva, G.N. and Batsanov, S.S.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of rare earth fluorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 4, no. 1, 1963, 37-42

TEXT: The present continuation of earlier work (Izv. SO AN SSSR, 2, 101, (1962)) was concerned with a comparative ir study of (a) rare earth fluorides prepared by thermal decomposition, at 600°C, of double fluorides with  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , and (b) the same specimens, heated at  $10^{-4}$  mm Hg to 1300°C over 1 hr. Samples (a) contained only traces or no  $\text{NH}_3$ , and  $\sim 0.01$  moles  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Both (a) and (b) gave identical X-ray diffraction patterns. Spectroscopic studies (carried out in the region of 2 - 25  $\mu$  with the aid of the UR-10 instrument) showed the presence of weak water bands in samples (a), displaced and broadened by O - H -- F bonding, and the presence of strong bands at 400 - 500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in both (a) and (b), which were ascribed to M-F bonds (where M = lanthanon). Temperature treatment did not affect the position of M-F bands but lowered their intensity owing

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Infrared spectra ...

S/192/63/004/001/001/003  
D403/D307

to a reduction of structural defects on heating. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NF: AP4012438

S/0078/64/009/002/0330/0334

AUTHORS: Batsanova, L. R.; Kustova, G. N.

TITLE: Oxyfluoride of rare earth elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khim., v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 330-334

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum oxyfluoride, praseodymium oxyfluoride, neodymium oxyfluoride, samarium oxyfluoride, gadolinium oxyfluoride, dysprosium oxyfluoride, yttrium oxyfluoride, lanthanum fluoride hydrolysis, density, refractive index, x ray data, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The oxyfluorides of La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gs, Dy, and Y were prepared by two methods: (1) reacting equimolar amounts of the  $\text{Ln}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{LnF}_3$  at  $1000-1100^\circ$ :  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{LaF}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{LaOF}$ ; (2) partial hydrolysis of the  $\text{LnF}_3$  at  $800-900^\circ$ :  $\text{LaF}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{LaOH} + 2\text{HF}$ . Densities and refractive indices were determined; x-ray data was obtained. IR spectra of the rare earth oxyfluorides show strong absorption in the  $400-550 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  region. Orig. art. has: 3 Figures and 3 Tables.

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4012438

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR (Institute of inorganic chemistry, Siberian  
Branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Jan63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

2/2

Card

BATSANOVA, L.R.; KUSTOVA, G.N.

Rare-earth oxyfluorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:330-334 F'64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 18804-66

ACC NR: AP6006964

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/002/0147/0156

AUTHOR: Batsanov, S. S.; Kobets, L. I.; Kazakov, V. P.; Batsanova, L. R. 33

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical spectra of  $\text{CaF}_2(\text{Tb})$  crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 147-156

TOPIC TAGS: phosphor, terbium, calcium fluoride, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the absorption and luminescence spectra of a number of fluorite crystals activated by terbium oxide, hydroxyfluorides, and fluorides in concentrations from 0.01 to 5 mol.%. The specimens were polished cylinders 12 mm in diameter and 24-28 mm long with parallel faces. A mercury lamp was used for luminescence excitation with a light filter for isolating the 290-360 mμ region. A DFS-12 spectrograph was used for taking the luminescence spectra with an optical slit of 0-11.11 Å in width at temperatures of 300 and 77°K in the 3600-6500 Å range. The absorption spectra were taken at room temperature. A

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UDC: 535.372

2

L 18804-66

ACC NR: AP6006964

mercury lamp with a wavelength of 265 mμ isolated by a monochromator with a quartz prism was used for excitation of the specimens in measurements of the relative luminescence intensity as a function of concentration. Variations in the optical spectra are analyzed as functions of the chemical composition and concentration of the activator. The experimental data indicate that the variations in crystal spectra caused by changes in impurity concentration are due to interaction between the terbium ions forming cation pairs. It is shown that the ratio of the relative luminescence intensities of the crystals to the coefficient of absorption is a linear function of impurity concentration. The problem of interaction between an isomorphous impurity and crystal defects is discussed. "In conclusion the authors are grateful to Ye. V. Sobolev and M. V. Konovalova for assistance in the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables. [14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 015/ ATD PRESS:

4217

Card 2/2 *Sur*

L 19747-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c)/AEDC(b)/SSD/  
SSD(c)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/RAEM(i)/RAEM(j)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/JW/JG/MLK  
ACCESSION NR: AT5000427 S/0000/64/000/000/0128/0130

AUTHOR: Batsanov, S.S., Grigor'yeva, G.N., Batsanova, L.R.

TITLE: Optical study of fluorides and oxides of rare earth metals

B +/

SOURCE: Sibirskoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 1st, Kemerovo, 1962. Spektroskop-  
iya; metody i primeneniye (Spectroscopy; methods and application). Doklady, soveshch-  
aniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 128-130

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, rare earth spectrum, rare earth fluoride, rare earth  
oxide, rare earth determination, oxide refractive index

ABSTRACT: Fluorides of the rare earth metals (REM) were obtained by decomposing  
double salts of the type  $n\text{NH}_4\text{F} \cdot \text{LnF}_3$  at 600C. The samples thus obtained were optically  
isotropic or pseudoisotropic, whereas according to literature data they should have  
been anisotropic. Infrared spectra before and after high-temperature treatment showed  
the presence of an absorption band at  $400-500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  whose intensity decreased after the  
defects were annealed. Oxides of REM can be prepared by calcining any salt, including  
the fluorides or oxyfluorides of lanthanides. The refractive indices of oxide samples  
obtained at 800C ranged from 1.8 to 2.05. As the temperature rises, the refractive  
indices increase, and optical anisotropy becomes more and more pronounced. Some

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L 19747-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT5000427

typical spectrograms of the oxides are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Absorption peaks at  $550-650\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were found. For both fluorides and oxides of REM, the following characteristics were observed: increase in refractive indices and density of the samples on heating, appearance of optical anisotropy during the process, and decrease in the intensity of the absorption peak corresponding to an antisymmetrical valence vibration of the REM-F and REM-O bonds. All these features of the optical properties of REM fluorides and oxides are attributed by the authors to the defective character of their crystal structures. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC , OP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

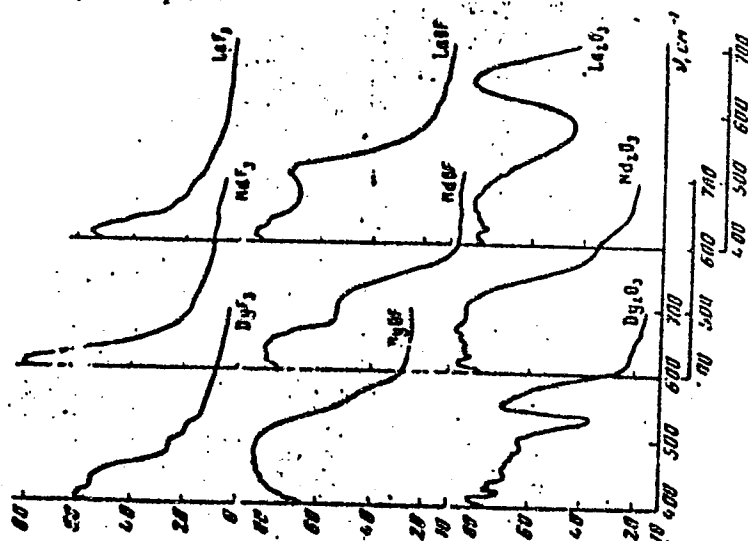
Card 2/3

L 19747-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000427

ENCLOSURE: 01

ordinate = % absorption



Card3/3

Fig. 1. Absorption spectra of the fluorides and oxides of rare-earth metals.

DORONINA, V.P.; BATSANOVA, L.R.

Solubility of lanthanum fluoride in beryllium nitrate solutions.  
Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:128-130 '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 34389-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6013740

SOURCE CODE: UR/0192/65/006/006/0850/0853

AUTHOR: Podberezskaya, N. V.; Batsanova, L. R.; Yegorova, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Production and crystallochemical study of holmium, erbium, and ytterbium oxyfluorides

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 6, 1965, 850-853

TOPIC TAGS: crystal lattice parameter, holmium compound, erbium compound, ytterbium compound, dysprosium compound, radiography, ir absorption, absorption spectrum, OXYFLUORIDE

ABSTRACT: Holmium, erbium, and ytterbium oxyfluorides were synthesized by sintering finely ground and thoroughly mixed equimolecular amounts of  $Me_2O_3$  and  $MeF_3$  ( $Me = Ho, Er, \text{ and } Yb$ ). The sintering was done in a Pt crucible, set in a closed quartz vessel at 800C for 1 hr with subsequent exposure to 500-600C for 2 hr. The X-ray powder diffraction study was made under Cu radiation in a RKD-57 camera with a Ni filter of all synthesized products and of  $DyOF$  produced previously. All lines were indexed in the rhombohedral unit cell determined by W. Zachariasen (Acta Crystallogr. 4, 231, 1951) for  $LaOF$  and  $YOF$ . The parameters of the rhombohedral and hexagonal lattices were calculated from these data.

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UDC: 548.736

L 34389-66

ACC NR: AP6013740

Compound	Parameters of hexagonal lattice, Å		Parameters of rhombohedral lattice	
	a	c	a, Å	$\alpha^\circ$
DyOF	3.80	18.90	$6.685 \pm 0.003$	33.10
HoOF	3.78	18.75	$6.637 \pm 0.003$	33.16
ErOF	3.79	18.70	$6.625 \pm 0.001$	33.21
YbOF	3.76	18.56	$6.545 \pm 0.005$	33.30

The roentgenometric densities (d) and refractive indexes (n) were determined as follows:

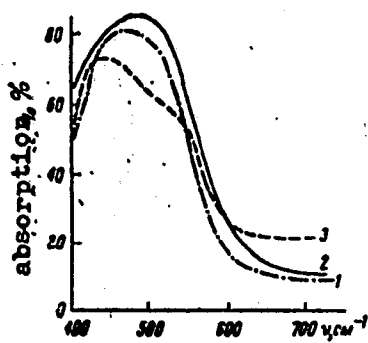
	d	n
DyOF	8.23	1.83
HoOF	8.46	1.785
ErOF	8.66	1.79
YbOF	9.12	1.80

The infrared absorption spectra of Dy, Ho, and Er oxyfluorides (curves 2, 3, and 1, respectively, on the attached figure) were taken in the  $400-5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  region. The figure shows the part of the spectrogram for the  $400-600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  region. No noticeable absorption was detected in other parts of the spectrum. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 1 fig.

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L 343d9-66

ACC NR: AP6013740



SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr64/ OTH REF: 004 / ORIG REF: 001/

Card 3/3 *JP*

BAADE, Fritz [Beade, Fritz], prof.; BATSANOVA, N.A. [translator]; POMIN, B.S. [translator]; VISHNEV, S.M., red.; LEHEDINSKAYA, L.N., red.; KHOMIAKOV, A.D., tekhn.red.

[World power engineering; nuclear power - now or in the future?]  
Mirovye energeticheskoe khoziaistvo; atomnaya energiya - seichas  
ili v budushchem? Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 247 p.  
Translated from the German. (MIRA 13:12)

(Power resources)

BATSENKO, A.A.; MILYUTIN, L.I.; PETRENKO, Ye.S.; FRUKLIS, M.V.

Dynamics of the seasonal height growth of larches in various regions of Eastern Siberia. Bot.zhur. 49 no.11:1629-1632 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.



INDYCHENKO, N.I.; ZYABLITSYV, I.V.; TIMOSHENKO, N.M.; BATSSENKO, N.P.;  
VIZHLYAK, V.G.; CHALYUK, S.M.; VALOSHINA, G.G.

Popular textbook on electric centralization ("Electric centralization of switches and signals" by A.A. Kazakov. Reviewed by N.I. Indychenko and others). Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 2 no.7:48 J1 '58.  
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Rabotniki Kiyevskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)  
(Kazakov, A.A.)

TITCHENKO, Maksim Pavlovich; AYOLLO, Mikhail Guseynovich; NEZHIVOV,  
Nikolay Yakovlevich; PETROV, Viktor Yakovlevich; BATSER, D.M.,  
red.; SIEFER, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in communications enterprises] Bukhgalterskii uchet v  
predpriatiakh svyazi. [By] M.P.Titchenko i dr. Moskva, Svyaz'-  
izdat, 1962. 422 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Accounting) (Communication and traffic)

V I BATSEV

"Testing Tubes of Types 6Zh1P, 6Zh2P, 6P1P, 1536, 1539, 1550, and 1558 for Stability in Operation under Vibrations in the Frequency Range from 300 to 1,500cps with an Acceleration of 3g" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Inst. Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

V. I. BATSEV, E. P. CHEVELEV, AND V.S. YKOSHKOV

"Nonanalytic Methods for Investigating the Electric Fields and Trajectories of Electrons" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Inst. Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

BATSEVICH, A.A.

C-reactive protein in rheumatic fever. Vrach.delo no.1:29-32  
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (sav. - ohlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR, zaslushennyi deyatel' nauki, prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy)  
lechebnogo fakul'teta Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (PROTEINS)

BATSEVICH, A.A.

Significance of determining the diphenylamine reaction for detection of the activity of the rheumatic process. Terap. arkh. 35 no.5:78-81 My'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

BATSEVICH, A.A.

Changes in the content of total blood proteins and protein fractions  
in rheumatic fever. Sov. med. 27 no.3:33-37 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni  
Pirogova.

<p>131 AND 132 (1947) 133 AND 134 (1948) 135 AND 136 (1949) 137 AND 138 (1950) 139 AND 140 (1951) 141 AND 142 (1952) 143 AND 144 (1953) 145 AND 146 (1954) 147 AND 148 (1955) 149 AND 150 (1956) 151 AND 152 (1957) 153 AND 154 (1958) 155 AND 156 (1959) 157 AND 158 (1960) 159 AND 160 (1961) 161 AND 162 (1962) 163 AND 164 (1963) 165 AND 166 (1964) 167 AND 168 (1965) 169 AND 170 (1966) 171 AND 172 (1967) 173 AND 174 (1968) 175 AND 176 (1969) 177 AND 178 (1970) 179 AND 180 (1971) 181 AND 182 (1972) 183 AND 184 (1973) 185 AND 186 (1974) 187 AND 188 (1975) 189 AND 190 (1976) 191 AND 192 (1977) 193 AND 194 (1978) 195 AND 196 (1979) 197 AND 198 (1980) 199 AND 200 (1981) 201 AND 202 (1982) 203 AND 204 (1983) 205 AND 206 (1984) 207 AND 208 (1985) 209 AND 210 (1986) 211 AND 212 (1987) 213 AND 214 (1988) 215 AND 216 (1989) 217 AND 218 (1990) 219 AND 220 (1991) 221 AND 222 (1992) 223 AND 224 (1993) 225 AND 226 (1994) 227 AND 228 (1995) 229 AND 230 (1996) 231 AND 232 (1997) 233 AND 234 (1998) 235 AND 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BATSHEV, S.M., inzh.; CHERNYAKOV, M.G., inzh.

New design of the thermal insulation system of a large steam turbine. Energ. stroi. no.32:38-41 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentrenergoteploizolyatsiya.

ACC NR: AP7005389

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/67/000/001/0035/0037

AUTHOR: Batshov, S. M. (Engineer); Pliss, D. A. (Engineer); Chernyakov, M. G. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Spray-on heat insulation of power equipment

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1967, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos product, heat insulation, atomization, turbine stage

ABSTRACT: A new improved method of heat-insulation of turbines, employed in the West, is deposition of this insulation with the aid of a spray gun by using amphibole (blue) asbestos previously mixed with a binder and pneumatically supplied to the spray gun; on ejection from the spray gun the mixture is wetted with water and in this form settles on the surface of the equipment. This method has been introduced in the USSR on using chrysotile (serpentine) asbestos. The recipes for this mixture as used in the USSR provide for the use of asbestos in various proportions (chiefly 40 to 80%) to pearlite, water glass, basaltic fiber or vermiculite or cement.

Card 1/3

UDC: 662.998.621.3.002.5

ACC NR: AP7005389

Special machinery has been developed for this purpose, as exemplified by the machine shown in Fig. 1,

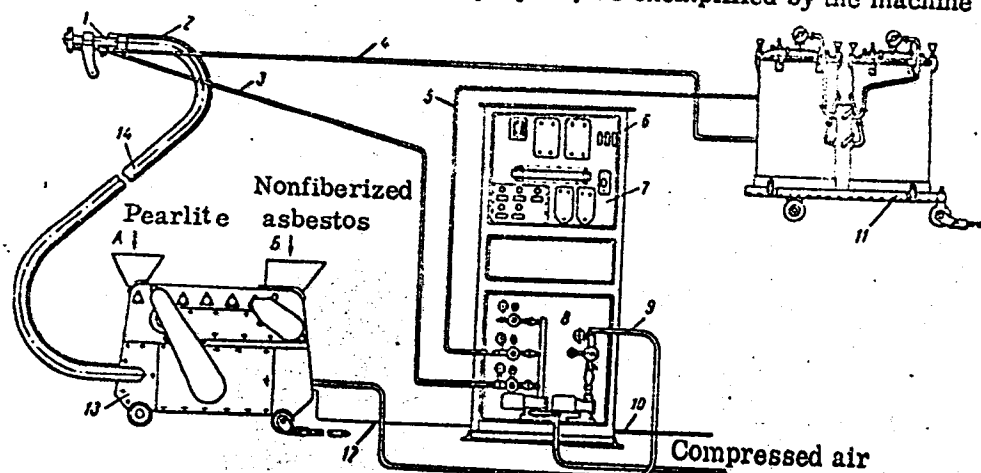


Fig. 1. Specialized installation for spray-on deposition of heat insulation on power equipment

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ACC NR: AP7005389

developed by the Tsentroneergoteploizolyatsiya Combine in Moscow: this machine performs the operations of proportioning and fiberizing of asbestos, proportioning of perlite, mixing of perlite with fiberized asbestos and supplying the ready mix to the spray gun. The heat insulation thus produced has been tested on 12 turbines with capacities of 50, 100 and 200 MW. The continuing extensive studies of the turbines with spray-on heat insulation indicate that all the advantages of amphibole asbestos insulation also are largely inherent in spray-on insulation consisting of chrysotile asbestos, perlite and potash water glass (the binder). Such a heat insulation tightly adheres to the surface of even intricately shaped equipment and completely covers it, which contributes to a decrease in the temperature difference between the top and bottom of the metal of turbine cylinders and prolongs cooling time so as to preclude complete shutdown of the turbine, and it is resistant to vibrations and shocks and it chemically inert. Operating experience shows that, given an efficient organization of operations, the proportion of manual labor in the total volume of the operations involved in the production and deposition of spray-on insulation can diminish to as little as 12%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, <sup>10</sup>/<sub>68</sub>/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

BATSHEV, S.M., inzh.

Intermittent conveyor for the production of perlite products.  
Stroi. mat. 11 no.4:35 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 42025-65 EWT(a)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pg-L/Pk-L/Pq-L IJP(c) GG/BB

ACCESSION NR: AP5010962

UR/0286/65/000/007/0136/0137

AUTHORS: Ioffe, A. P.; Batshever, V. Ye.

TITLE: Ring code shaper with logic feedback. Class 42, No. 169695

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 136-137

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>166</sup>code converter, magnetic core storage

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a ring code shaper with logic feedback containing a shift register of magnetic cores. The cores have one large and two small holes with drop coils passing through the large holes and coupling coils passing through the first hole of the preceding and the second hole of the next transformer. It stores a series and parallel code without destruction of the information. The device contains nondestructive readout and output coils which pass through the small holes in the cores. To record parallel code, the shaper contains parallel code recording coils which pass through a fourth small hole in the cores.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 1/1

BC

Development and structure of acetic acid bacteria. A. A. Ramanovskaya (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1955, 1956, 1957). Variations in the shape, structure and properties of *A. aceti*, Hansen, with reference to the structure and composition of the culture medium used. R. T.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

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MATERIALS INDEX COMMON ELEMENTS		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION FROM SYNTHESIS		CHEMISTRY FROM SYNTHESIS	
A-1		A-1		A-1	
DATSHINSKI		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		A-1	
Viscosity of ideal mixtures. A. DATSHINSKI (J. Phys. Chem., Russ., 1934, 38, 597-600) Comments on a paper by Lutschinski (A., 1937, I, 298). J. J. B.					



8412 KACHADZE, V.I.

BATSIKADZE, V.I.; KVACHADZE, D.

Using the integral method of deformations in designing thin-walled bars for torsion [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy GPI no.6:8-11 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Kafedra stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.  
(Elastic rods and wires)

ACC NR: AP6004623

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/001/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Frydl, V.; Bacikova, B. --Batsikova, B.

ORG: District Institute of National Health, Teplice (Okresni ustav narodniho zdravi)

TITLE: Practical experience from the clinical observation of suicidal attempts

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no.I, 1965, 58-62.

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, psychiatry, psychotherapy

ABSTRACT:

Records from the hospital at Teplice in 1958-59 are discussed; main attention is paid to suicidal attempts by poison. 1.28% attempted suicide in this way in '58, and 2.10 in '59. The most frequently used substances were barbiturates and analgesics, and trichloroethylene. Only one attempt ended in a death; the patient ingested 20 g of Dormiphen. Poisoning with CO in industrial accidents is discussed. Importance of quick aid in this type of poisoning is stressed.

Most suicide-attempting persons showed an unstable mental character; psychiatric problems leading to suicide are discussed, and possibilities of preventive mental hygiene are evaluated. Cooperation between general practitioners and psychiatrists in this field is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

BATSILEV, Ye. [Batsyliev, IE.]

Winter "dinners" for birds. Znan.ta pratsia no.1:25  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Birds--Feeding and feeds)

BATSIN M.K.

✓ Polarimetric determination of fusel oil. M. K. Batsin  
(Alcohol Trust, Tambov). *Spiritsaya Prom.* 21, No. 4, 11  
14-16(1955).—Tables are presented for various plants and  
various distn. fractions, where the amt. of fusel oil was  
dtd. by a polarimeter, assuming  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -5.90^\circ$ .  
Werner Jacobson

TSAPLIN, V.A.; BATSIYEVSKIY, A.F.; TEPLOV, V.S., inzh., retsenzent;  
STROGANOV, L.P., inzh., red.

[Equipment for the measurement of metal hardness] Pribory  
dlia izmereniia tverdosti metallov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ma-  
shinostroenie," 1964. 90 p. (MIRA 17:6)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; BATSKA, P.; SHILOVA, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA,  
M.Ye.

Effect of maleic hydrazide on photosynthesis and carbohydrate  
metabolism in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:120-131  
'62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Photosynthesis) (Growth promoting substances) (Pyridazinedione)

24.6730

40738

S/120/62/000/004/003/047  
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Rubchinskiy, S.M., Batskikh, G.I., Vasil'yev, A.A.  
Vodop'yanov, F.A., Gutner, B.M., Kuz'min, A.A.,  
Kuz'min, V.F., Lebedev-Krasin, Yu.M., Uvarov, V.A.

TITLE: The electronic system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 20-26

TEXT: The article surveys the electronic system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron, the individual parts of which are described in individual articles in the same number of the journal. The electronic circuits control the continuous increase of the energy of the accelerated particles. For the chamber aperture used in the apparatus, the deviation of the momentum from the equilibrium value cannot exceed  $\pm 5 \times 10^{-3}$ . The instantaneous values of  $H$  must be held to within  $10^{-3}$  at the start ( $f = 0.67$  Mc/s) and  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  at the end of the acceleration cycle ( $f = 8.31$  Mc/s). The synchrotron frequency varies from 3600 to 130 c/s. To keep the oscillations of phase with passage through resonance less than the adiabatic damping of these oscillations, the harmonic frequency modulation of the accelerating potential by the synchrotron frequency should not exceed 0.5 c/s and the harmonic amplitude

Card 1/3

The electronic system of ...

S/120/62/000/004/003/047  
E140/E420

of the modulation at the same frequencies should be less than  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  at the start and  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  at the end of the cycle. The spectral density of noise modulation should be of the order of  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  cs<sup>2</sup>/cs. The precision of measuring H at the instant of injection was prescribed as  $3 \times 10^{-4}$ . These requirements are met by a programmed frequency control with correction for the radial and phase positions of the beam, calculated for beam intensities of  $10^8$  to  $10^{12}$  particles. The beam measuring system consists of a precise discrete integrator and a meter for the initial level of the magnetic field intensity. Special equipment is required for the automatic measurement of the instantaneous values of frequency and field intensity, the measurement of micromodulation of the frequency and amplitude of the accelerating potential, variations of beam intensity over the acceleration cycle, the azimuthal distribution of particle density in the bunch, and the position of the beam in the vacuum chamber. An overall block diagram of the system is given and also summary descriptions of the systems for generating the accelerating field, the acceleration control and the measuring equipment. The  
Card 2/3



The electronic system of ...

S/120/62/000/004/003/047  
E140/E420

particles are accelerated at the seventh harmonic of their frequency of revolution - in the band from 0.67 to 8.31 Mc/s. The energy increase is 4.3 keV per revolution. The accelerating elements are 2.4m drift tubes located in 11 compensating electromagnets. The transit angle in each tube is about 25° and the ratio of accelerating potential to the potential across the tube is about 0.43. The system ensures a phase oscillation of the beam below 0.05r and stabilizes the radial position to within  $\pm 1$  mm. There is 1 figure. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE  
(Radio Engineering Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 3/3

S/120/62/000/004/014/047

E192/E382

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, A.A., Batskikh, G.I., Vasina, Yu.A. and  
Andryushchenko-Lutsenko, N.I.

TITLE: Multichannel precision digital system for measurement  
of the intensity of the magnetic field and time

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962,  
84 - 89

TEXT: Electronic equipment for accurate measurement of  
instantaneous values of the magnetic field and time is described.  
The device is designed for the 7 GeV proton synchrotron and is  
primarily based on a continuous-discrete computing unit  
(discrete integrator). The input signal to the integrator is  
taken from the induction coils situated in the gaps of the  
electromagnets of the accelerator. The signal is converted into  
a corresponding "instantaneous frequency" of a frequency-  
modulated waveform, whose phase is then measured by means of an  
electronic counter. The output pulses corresponding to a given  
value of the magnetic field are obtained by employing a coinci-  
dence circuit which is connected to suitable elements of the  
Card 1/3

Multichannel precision ....

S/120/62/000/004/014/047  
E192/E382

electronic counter. Since the induction coil does not pick up the residual field, the integrator is used in two ways. In the case of instability of electromagnets exceeding the prescribed value of  $3 \times 10^{-4}$ , the average value of the field is obtained from the data acquired from the permalloy pick-ups situated in the gaps of practically all the electromagnets; on the other hand, for an instability not exceeding the limiting value, the integrator is switched-on by the pulse from a single permalloy pick-up situated in the measuring magnetic unit. Since the value of the magnetic field in the gap of an electromagnet is an accurate periodic function of time (with an error of less than 0.5%), various devices can be controlled by measuring the time counted from the instant of switching-on the electromagnet current, rather than measuring directly the strength of the field. These measurements can be made by means of a multichannel time pick-up (A.A. Vasil'yev, I.I. Grigor'yev, PTE, 1958, no. 3, 65). The discrete integrator and the multichannel time pick-up are identical, except for the generator which is frequency-modulated

Card 2/3

Multichannel precision ....

S/120/62/000/004/014/047  
E192/E382

in the case of the integrator and quartz crystal-stabilized in the time transducer. The electronic counters for both instruments are identical. The control of the position of the pulses in the integrator and the time transducer is carried out in steps, the minimum steps being 0.8 0e and 100  $\mu$ s, respectively. Continuous control can be achieved by using phantastron delay circuits. The operation of the integrator and time-transducer is discussed in some detail. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE  
(Radio-engineering Institute, GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1962

Card 3/3

L 46157-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(w)/EWP(h)/EWA(m)-2/EWP(1) Pt-2/Pt-1/

A 11 10A NR AD5070

34000/16-1000/001 0217/0221

AUTHOR: Batsikh, G. I.; Vasil'yev, A. A.; Dsbergach, A. I.; Mints, A. L.; Sosenkiy, N. I.

TITLE: Design for an automatically controlled 1-Gev accelerator

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Mos. univ. Atomizdat, 1964, 112-211

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, injector, automatic control system, cybernetic system

ABSTRACT: The present report describes a design of an automatically controlled ("cybernetic") 1-GeV accelerator representing a model of a linear accelerator. The first part of the report describes the design of the accelerator. It is shown that the solution of two problems is required: (a) the design of a system for automatically controlling the operation of the accelerator; (b) the design of a system for automatically controlling the operation of the accelerator. The design of the accelerator is based on the principle of a relatively free electron beam. The design of the magnetic system is based on the principle of a small number of magnets. The design of the beam intensity is based on the principle of a small number of magnets.

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L 44157-5

ACCESSION NR: AT5007920

determination of the parameters governing the automatically controlled accelerator a necessary condition was that the free betatron and synchrotron oscillations should be sufficiently small. Decreasing the stiffness of the accelerating system and increasing the amplitude of the betatron oscillations leads to a decrease in the amplitude of the synchrotron oscillations. The authors discuss in some detail such control and the various systems. For this reason the stiffness of focusing should be increased as much as possible; i.e., the number  $Q$  of betatron oscillations per revolution should be increased, but such increase is limited by design conditions such as actually realizable magnetic field gradients and minimum acceptable distances between the magnets. After calculation of several variants of focusing structures, the authors decided on a system of parameters characterized by the values  $Q=6.25$ , mean radius  $r_m = 8.5$  meters, and radius of curvature of the particle trajectory in the magnets  $r_0 = 0.7$ ,  $r_m = 5.95$  meters. The diameter of the beam in the accelerator chamber for an injection energy of 1 Mev from a Van de Graaf accelerator (practical emittance  $30 \text{ mm}^2$ ) is about 8 mm. The maximum amplitude of the synchrotron oscillations which corresponds to an energy increment of 2 kev is 2 mm. The first revolution is treated for a constant magnetic field at injection equal to  $B_0 = 250$  gauss. For a mean-square shift of the magnets of 0.25 mm and standard error in the field of 1%, the tolerated mean-square deflection of the beam equal to 3 mm results at  $1/8$  of a Cord 2/4

L 46157-65

ACCESSION NR: AT3007920

revolution. Therefore passage of the beam through the entire vacuum chamber necessitates an automatic system for controlling the first revolution, which the authors discuss in some detail. The automatic control of the frequency of betatron oscillations of the beam is a function of the beam's position in the vacuum chamber. Together with the generation of the accelerating potential, the control system also controls the electron beam and its power supply and the vacuum system. The authors of the planning of the accelerator were V. A. Karpov, Yu. A. Vasina, V. V. Vasiliev, N. I. Kuz'min, G. N. Isameryan, N. I. Andryushchenko-Lutsenko, N. Ya. Basalayeva, V. V. Kurasov, and V. L. Davydov. The author expresses his thanks also to his co-workers at the Radio Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR: B. I. Puzhiteyn, S. M. Rubchinskiy, P. A. Vodop'yanov, V. F. Semenov, A. A. Kuz'min, Yu. M. Lebedev-Krasin, A. A. Zhdanko, and M. I. Basalayev, namely for their participation in the discussion of the problems touched upon in this report. Orig. art. has 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Radio Engineering Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

Cord 3/4

L 46157-55

ACCESSION NR: AT5007920

NO REF SER: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4 *W*



BATSKOR, I.,

"Painstaking Investigation of Spraying and Dusting Arable Land With Parathion."  
p. 34, (NEPEGESZSEGUGY, Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

BRUSILOVSKIE, I.A., dotsent; BATSMAN, N.D.; LEYBOVICH, G.S.

Detection and treatment of precancerous conditions of the cervix  
uteri under conditions of a mud therapy spa. Sov. med. 25 no.8:  
129-131 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Krymskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zav. - prof. A.I.Petchenko) i sanatoriya imeni II  
s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (glavnyy vrach  
N.D.Batsman), Yevpatoriya.  
(UTERUS DISEASES) (BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

BATSMAN, V.F.

Secondary changes in Paleozoic limestones in the Katar massif.  
Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 4 no.3:133-139 '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)  
(Alay Range region--Limestone)

BATSMANOVA, Ye.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, P.Ya.; KISELEVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Disulfurmin for treating acute dysentery. Klin.med. 35 [1.e.34]  
no.1 Supplement:32 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz infektsionnoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy  
vrach N.G.Zaleskver, nauchnyy rukovoditel' G.M.Kapnik)  
(DYSENTERY) (SULFANILANILIDE)

BATSMANOVA, Ye.V.; GILEVICH, S.A.

Combined treatment of recurrent erysipelas. Vest. dermat. i  
ven. no.3:53-55 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gorodskaya infektsionnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa Nr. 7  
(glavnyy vrach N.G. Zaleskver; nauchnyy rukovoditel' -- prof.  
K.V. Bunin), Moskva.

BATSKIN, N.P.

Afforestation--Astrakhan Province

Conference of young specialists. Les. i step' 4, no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, NOVEMBER 1952, ~~1953~~, Uncl.

BATSUK, A.Ya.

Clearing land of shrubs by means of an aerosol generator. Gidr.  
i mel. 17 no.3:45-48 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Lenvodstroy.

BATSUK, A.Ya.

Mechanization of sodding operations. Gidr. 1 mel. 17 no.2:48-50  
F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Trest Lenvodstroy.



BATSUK, V., inzh.

Effective lining of trolleys. Bud. mat. i konstr. 4 no.2:  
54-55 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Brickmaking machinery)

BATSULA, S.

Rubber bearings. Grazhd. av. 19 no.4:26 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Bearings (Machinery))

*Asent*  
BATSUR', D., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Roentgenographic Study of  
Distortions of Crystalline Grid in plastically deformed Metals, Subjected to Plastic  
~~Deformation~~ Mos, 1958. 12 pp, (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of  
Labor Red Banner State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov), 200 copies  
(KL, 34-58, 98)

)

BATSUR, D.; IVERONOVA, V. I.; REVKEVICH, G. P.

"The Nature of Extinction in Metal Powders"

a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of  
Crystallography Leningrad, 21-27 May 1959

SOV/70-4-2-12/36

AUTHORS: Batsur', D., Iveronova, V.I. and Revkevich, G.P.

TITLE: The Nature of Extinction in Metallic Powders (Priroda ekstinktsii v metallicheskih poroshkakh)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 214-218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: X-ray scattering curves from powdered Cu and Ni have been measured with an URS-50I diffractometer for Cu-radiation monochromatised by reflexion from pentaerithritol. These are compared with theoretical curves. It is concluded that in powders of Cu and Ni deformed and annealed below the recrystallisation temperature secondary extinction is observed. The coefficient of secondary extinction grows with increasing temperature of annealing which corresponds to decreasing the disorientation angle. The dimensions of the blocks here increases very little and primary extinction can be neglected. After high-temperature annealing (above the recrystallisation temperature which leads to a sharp growth of the grains) only primary extinction influences the intensities on the powder photograph and secondary extinction is negligible. The primary extinction is

Card1/3

SCV/70-4-2-12/36

**The Nature of Extinction in Metallic Powders**

readily detectable from the weakening of all lines, even those with high indices. This shows that in powder specimens blocks in the same grain screen each other and not blocks in different grains. The disorientation of blocks in one grain of the deformed metal is comparatively slight (a general fragmentation of  $1-5^\circ$ ) but the number of blocks is large and hence there is secondary extinction. After recrystallisation the number of blocks in a grain has become small but the angles of rotation between them are large and this removes secondary extinction and produces primary. To determine the dimensions of the blocks from the intensities of the Debye lines it is necessary first to make certain what sort of extinction has weakened the intensities. Coincidence between the dimensions determined by the two methods (line broadening and intensity measurement) which are noted in the literature are only apparent and are caused by the irregular use of the formulae for the dependence of intensity on block size for specimens where the weakening of lines is due to the slight fragmentation of the initial grains.

Card2/3

SOV/70-4-2-12/36  
The Nature of Extinction in Metallic Powders

There are 5 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are  
Soviet and 6 English

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni  
M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1958

Card 3/3

24(3)

SOV/48-23-5-12/31

AUTHORS:

Batsur', D., Iveronova, V. I., Revkevich, G. P.

TITLE:

On the Problem of Tensions of the 3rd Kind (K voprosu o napryazheniyakh III roda)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 5, pp 591-600 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

N. N. Davidenkov has shown that strains (or tensions) of the 3rd arise by plastic deformation. In a series of non-Russian papers it is proven that in roentgenograms of plastically deformed metals an attenuation of the interference lines occurs, and a formula (1) is given, permitting the computation of this attenuation. Reference is then made to works carried out in the Forties, when it was proven that tensions of the 3rd kind occur with all deformations. An explanation is given next of two models of the state of plastically deformed metals 1) the dislocation is in the range of the grain boundaries of the texture. 2) the disordered dislocation is in the interior of the texture grains. The attenuation of the interference lines is in relation to the root mean square atom displacement. Mention is then made of conditions in experiments, in which the monochromatic radiation was applied and measurements for comparative purposes were made

Card 1/2



On the Problem of Tensions of the 3rd Kind

SOV/48-23-5-12/31

on standard samples. The results of intensity measurements at a temperature of 500° C are first given next. A strong increase in intensity is observed at the beginning of the thermal treatment. A formula is then given, by which the degree of deformation may be determined from the intensity of the lines. Ekstein's formula is given for the computation of the primary extinction (Ref 12), and Lang's formula for the secondary extinction (Ref 13). Measuring results are shown in diagrams, that were obtained from experiments made on nickel, copper and the alloy Cu-Sn (Figs 3 and 4), and the dispersion was investigated. The conclusive summary mentions the relations between mechanical characteristics and tensions of the 3rd kind. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

USSR / General Division, Congresses, Conventions, Conferences

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 113

Author : Batsura, Yu.D.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Concerning the Work of the Society of Pathologo-Anatomists  
of the Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1957, 19, No 3, 89-92

Abstract : A account of the 6 conferences of the Society of Pathologo-Anatomists which took place in 1955-1956. At the first conference, taking place on November 27, 1955, the society was legally formed.

Card : 1/1

*BATSURA YU. D.*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/2 Gen. Path. Feb 59

612. RHOMBOID CRYSTALS - A DIAGNOSTIC SIGN IN PARAGONIMIASIS  
(Russian text) - Batsura Yu. D. - ARKH. PATOL. 1958, 20/4 (73-80)  
Illus. 6

In the Soviet-Union, paragonimiasis occurs in the far east in the Amur area. The present study concerns a man aged 36 who in January 1956 was admitted to the neurological department of the Russian Pjŏnjang Red Cross Hospital (North Korea) with violent headaches. Previously, he had had attacks of diarrhoea, alternating with constipation (had eaten many crabs) and hepatic pain. The patient died on the next day with the provisional diagnosis of basal meningoencephalitis. Autopsy revealed paragonimiasis of the liver and brain. The liver was reduced in size and firmly conrescent with the diaphragm; its surface was uneven, covered with scars, the cut surface showed many parasite canals (parietal thickness 2 to 6 mm.), and it gave off a distinctly fishy smell. A full-grown parasite could be observed. The walls of the canals consisted of 3 layers: a necrotic layer, an infiltrative zone and a sclerotic layer. The necrotic layer contained, besides numerous typical eggs (cask-shaped with a lid), rhomboid crystals (0.04-0.245 mm.), which stained pink with eosin and a fluorescent yellow by van Gieson's method, and which were Fe-negative. These were protein-lipoid crystals, insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and weak acids and alkali. The crystals are considered characteristic for paragonimiasis since they have never been observed in other parasitic diseases. In the surroundings of the parasite canals there were a very great number of eosinophil cells and plasma cells.

Brandt - Berlin

*BATSURO, E. G.*  
USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-2716

Card 1/1            Pub. 33-25/28

Author            : Batsuro, E. G., Leningrad

Title             : Conditioned reflex, temporary connection, and association

Periodical        : Fiziol. zhur. 41, 132-138, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract          : Discusses the interrelationship of the concepts of the following  
                     terms: conditioned reflex (uslovnyy refleks), temporary connec-  
                     tion (vremennaya svyaz'), and association (assotsiatsiya).

Institution        :

Submitted         : September 15, 1953

S/279/63/000/001/004/023  
E075/E452

AUTHORS: Batsuyev, A.A., Chernyak, A.S. (Irkutsk)

TITLE: Coefficients of separation of germanium and gallium during distillation of their chlorides

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i gornoye delo. no.1, 1963, 76-79

TEXT: In view of the lack of literature data on quantitative evaluation of the possible degree of separation of the above metals in the form of chlorides, the authors carried out approximate theoretical calculations and necessary experiments for the determination of their relative volatility (coefficients of separation). The experimental work was done with germanium-gallium concentrates obtained from gasification products of semicoke. The concentrations of germanium and gallium in the initial solution and in the distillate were determined colorimetrically. The mean values of coefficients of relative volatility of germanium and gallium chlorides for germanium-gallium products containing 8.1 to 28.26% of  $\text{GeO}_2$  and 1.4 to 8.5%  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  at temperatures 88, 100 and 110°C lie within limits  
Card 1/2

Coefficients of separation ...

S/279/63/000/001/004/023  
E075/E452

$n \cdot (10^2 \text{ to } 10^3)$  where  $n = 1 \text{ to } 10$ . Since some factors which could affect the separation of germanium and gallium chlorides were not taken into consideration and the compounds used were impure, the results obtained cannot be highly accurate but should be useful for practical purposes. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1962

Card 2/2

BATSYLEV E. G.

PS 44/49T21

USSR/Biology  
Insects - Eradication  
Pest Control

Mar 49

"The Colorado Potato Beetle," E. G. Batsylev, 2 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 3

Discusses characteristics, development, and feeding habits of Colorado potato beetle. Gives reasons for its spread. Briefly outlines measures taken by Soviet officials to prevent introduction of beetle into USSR.

44/49T21

PLAVIL'SHCHIKOV, N.; SHCHUKIN, S.; KORCHAGINA, V.; RODINA, V.; BATSYLEV,  
Ye.; NEKRASOV, V.; TRIT'YAKOV, N.; TAIROV, N.; LEL'KOV, P.  
[deceased]; SUKHOVERKHOV, F.; KHOTILOVSKAYA, L., red.; VOLYNTSEVA,  
V., tekhn.red.

[Calendar for the young naturalist] Kalendar' iunogo naturalista.  
Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaa gvardiia," 1960. 358 p.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Agriculture)



BATSYNA, I.

Changes of Nitrogenous Substances in Champagne Wine During Processing,  
Biokhim., 10, No. 4, 1945.

(Chair, Plant Biochemistry, Moscow State Univ. im. M. V. Lomonosov.)

BATSYN, I.

Ratsionalizatsiya Otelemekhnogo Soorudovaniya Tekstil'nykh Zavodov.

(Rationalization of Finishing Equipment of Textile Mills)

Moskva, GIZleprom, 1945.

47P. Illus., Diagr. (Tekhnicheskii Otdel Markontekstilya SSR. Dlya Tekhnicheskikh

Opytom.

Sbornik I-II)



117 AND 118, 907711

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

117 AND 118, 907711

20

Waterproofing with osocerite. N. P. Batyagin, *Tekstil. Prom.* 1943, No. 4/5, 15. Stearin, paraffin and  $Al(OH)_3$  usually used for waterproofing were successfully replaced by osocerite, waste fat and  $FeSO_4$ . An emulsion was prep'd. from osocerite 150, waste fat 100, 32.5%  $NaOH$  16-20, 24%  $NH_4OH$  15-20 and  $H_2O$  180 g. Details of using the emulsion and the subsequent  $FeSO_4$  treatment are given. M. Houch

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DIVISION

SECTION

COLLECTION

FROM DIVISION

SECTION

COLLECTION

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
25		25	
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Alkaline bucking of cotton. N. P. Batyagin and L. S. Shub. U.S.S.R. 65,936, Feb. 28, 1948. The purpose of this method is to save lye in bucking cotton. To this end the cotton fabric is covered with a thin uniform coating of a fatty acid. On heating, the fatty acid dissolves the cotton fatty waxes, thereby facilitating their saponification, emulsification, and final removal. To apply the fatty acid, the fabric is said with a soap soda and then treated with a mineral acid.</p> <p>M. Hovch</p>			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		FROM SOURCE	
FROM SYNDICATE		FROM SOURCE	
FROM SOURCE		FROM SOURCE	

BATSYN, N.P.

Introducing finishing operations for staple linen. Tekst.prom.14  
no.3:46-47 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Kolorist Pervoy shtsenabivnoy fabriki. (Linen)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203930005-9

*Rafson, M. H.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203930005-9"

BATSYN, N.P.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
New thickener for printing with vat dyes. Tekst. prom. 17 no.8:  
35-36 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Textile printing)



RATT, V.; REZNIK, Ye.

Improvement of bag closing machines and the apparatus of engineer  
Portnev in mills of the Odessa Trust of the Office of Flour Milling.  
Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.1:20-23 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Odesskiy trest Glavmuki.  
(Flour mills—Equipment and supplies) (Sewing machines)

BATT, V.

Heat treatment of wheat in bins. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:25  
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy inshener Odesskogo tresta Olavmuki.  
(Grain milling)

Batta, Ersebet

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$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$ . Addn. of a small amt. of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  to ZnO caused an increase of activation energy but addn. of a lower-valency metal (e.g.  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ) caused a redn. of energy. Among the defect-conductors,  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{NiO}$  were studied. With  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ , as with  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , the initial period of changing activity was short and the catalyst retained its activity after numerous expts. With  $\text{NiO}$ , the fluctuating and const. activity periods showed a greater difference, and speed of  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$  decomn. depended considerably on the pretreatment and method of production of the catalyst. In the initial period of fluctuating activity, a thin Ni layer was formed with a nearly const. activity, but a lower (10-15 kcal.) activation energy.  
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TITLE: Dependence of the properties of spinels on the conditions of their <sup>20</sup>  
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TOPIC TAGS: mineral, x ray diffraction analysis, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: This article is a text of the authors' paper presented at the XIXth I  
International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, held in London, England,  
17 Jul 63. The X-ray diffractometric, spectroscopic, and chemical characteristics  
of spinels obtained or formed by various means were established and discussed.  
Orig. art. has: 14 graphs.

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